

Vision

Modeupplevelse i världsklass

Affärsidé

Inspirerande prisvärt mode

Målgrupp

Modeintresserade kvinnor

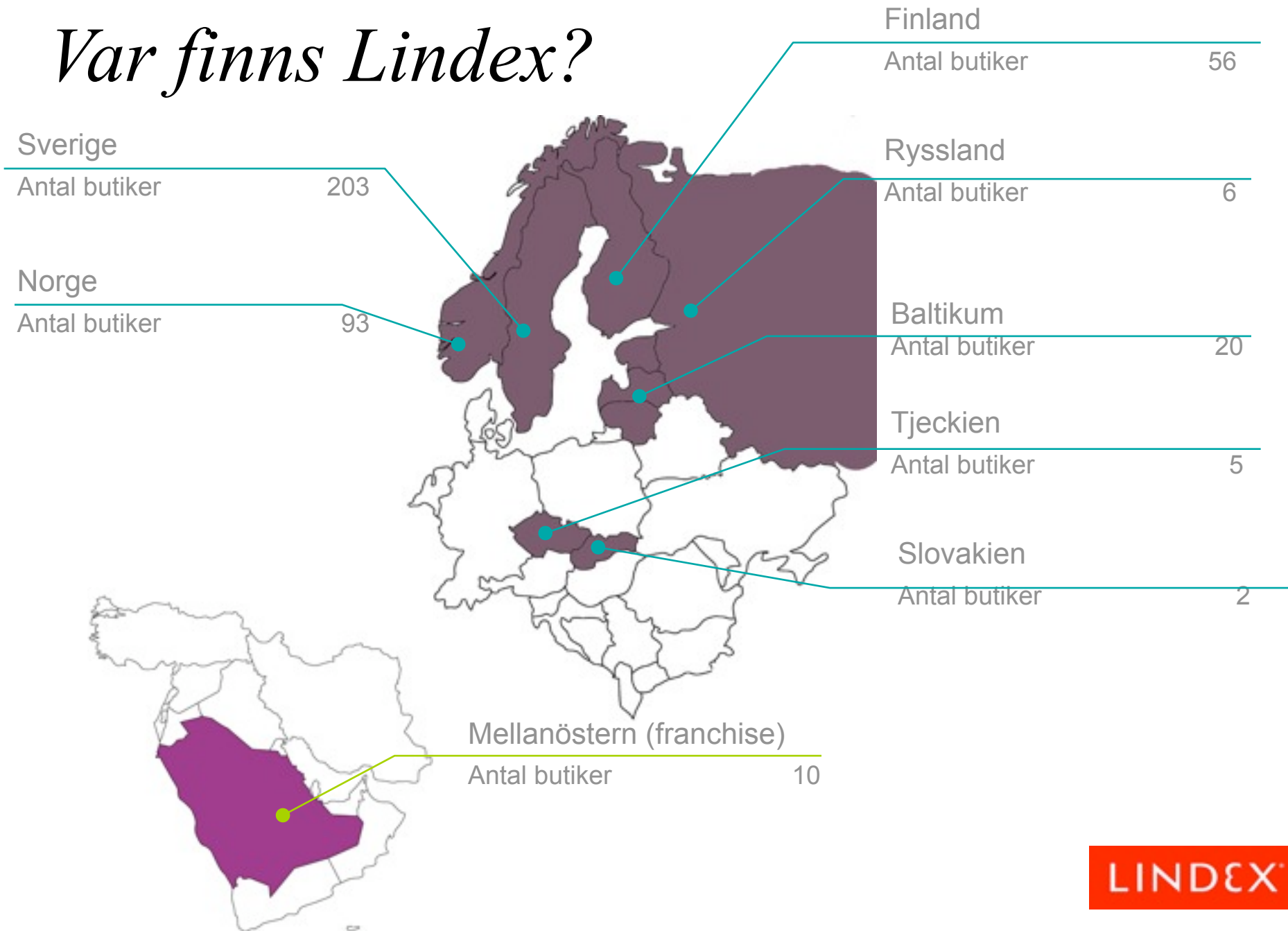
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Lindex i korthet

- Omsättning på 540 miljoner Euro 2008.
- Cirka 5 000 medarbetare.
- Huvudkontor i centrala Göteborg.
- Grundades 1954 i Alingsås.
- Sedan 2007 en del av den finländska koncernen Stockmann.



Var finns Lindex?





Vårt ansvar

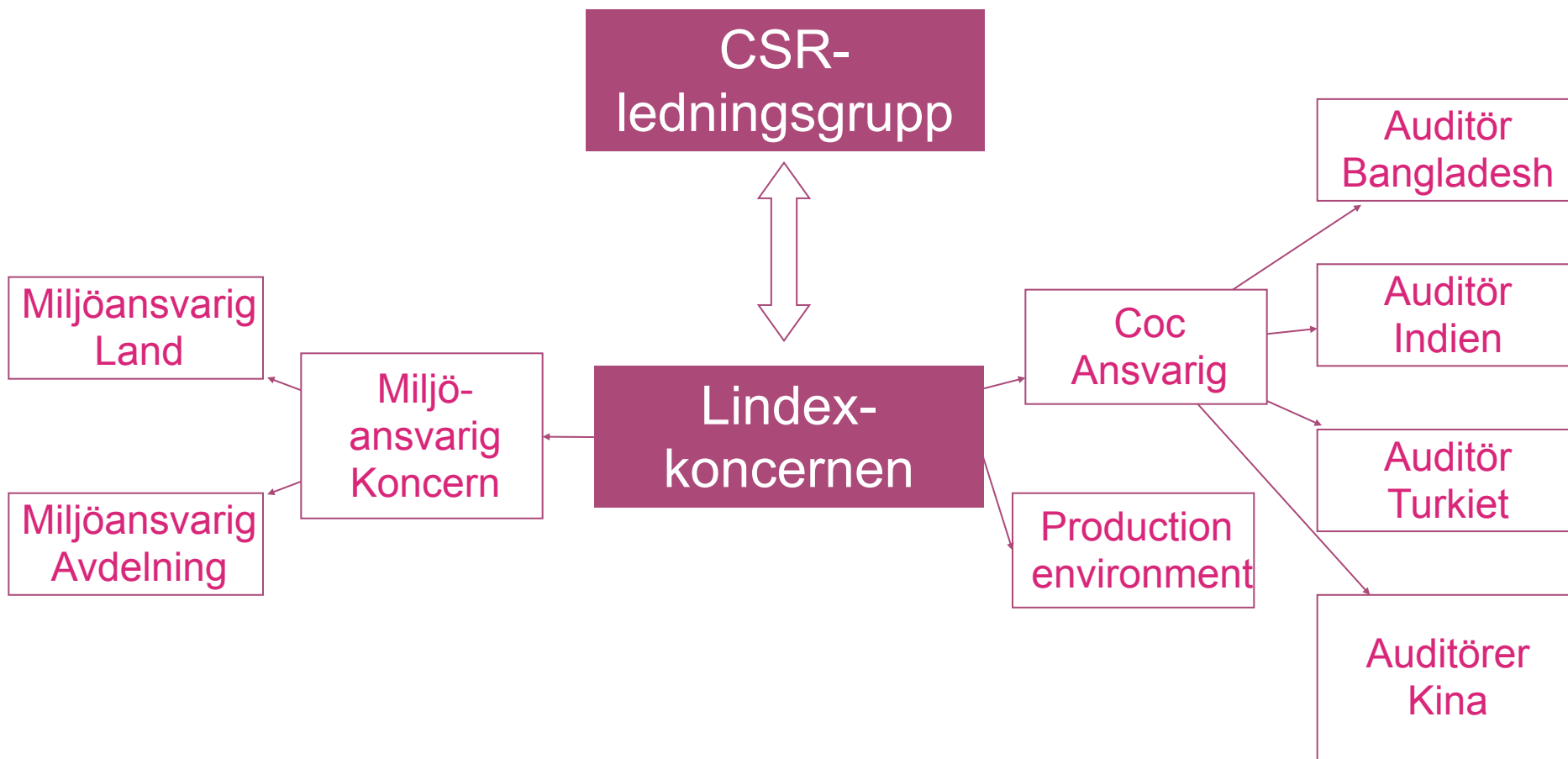
- Respekt för produkten, vår miljö och för de som har tillverkat produkterna.
- Uppförandekod och uppföljning genom inspektioner för alla våra leverantörer.
- Aktivt miljöarbete.
- Vägörehetsprojekt Rosa Bandet, Kvinna till Kvinna och katastrofhjälp.
- Utbildning i företagsansvar för alla medarbetare.
- Mer information på www.lindex.se/ansvar.

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Lindex CSR-mission

“Lindex agerar idag med morgondagen i åtanke. Vi tar inte bara *ansvar för våra produkter*, utan genom vårt långsiktiga hållbarhetsarbete agerar vi för *goda arbetsförhållanden*, en *hållbar miljö*, *god etik* och *mänskliga rättigheter*.

Ett ansvar för alla ledare och medarbetare



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Lindex's global purchasing network

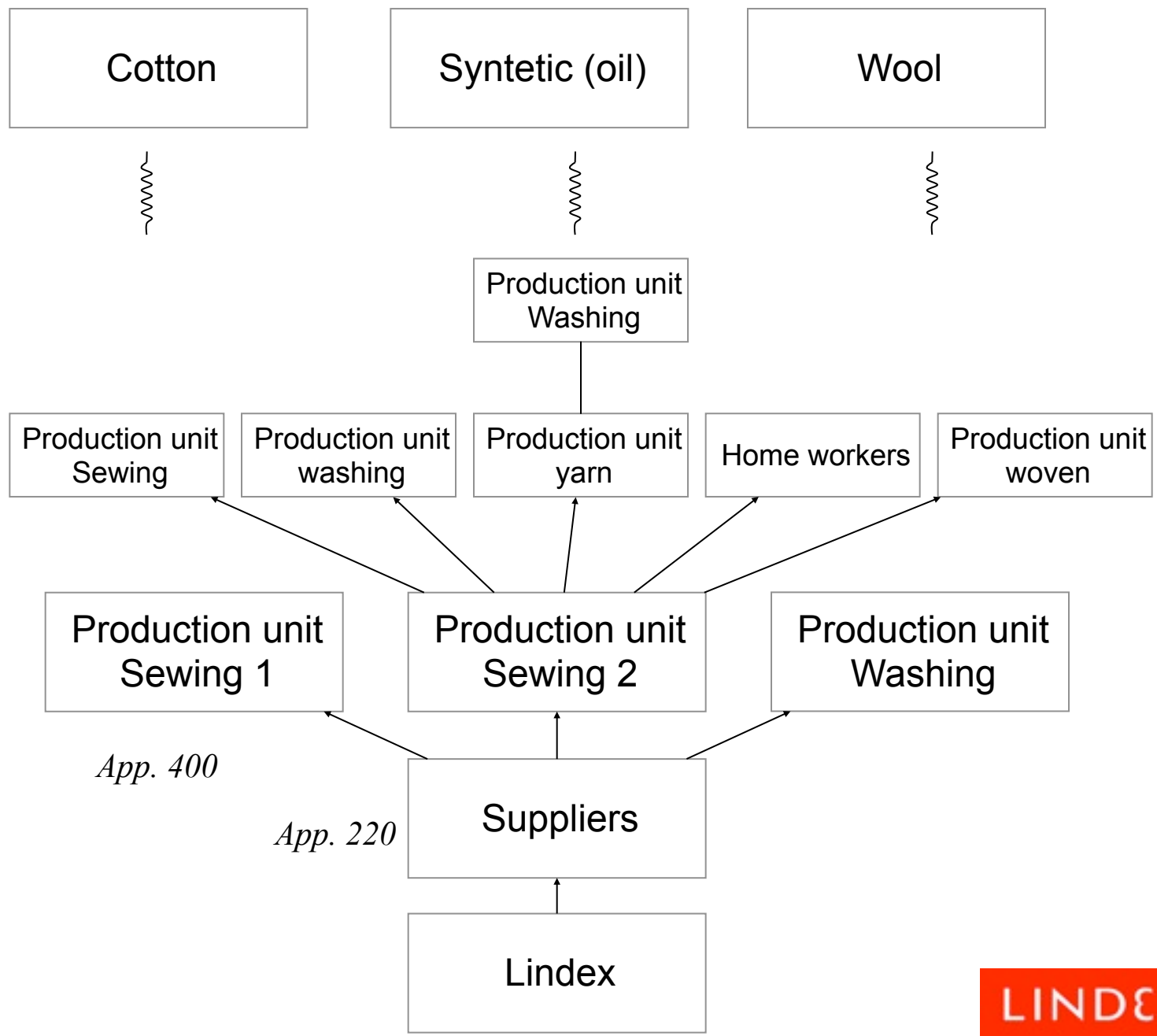


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Better Cotton Initiative

Animal rights policy



What we have done...



- **CoC:**

1993: Ban against child labor

1997: Lindex make their own code

2004: BSCI implementation starts

2005: BSCI code replace LX code

2006: Stop list implementation

2007: More external and internal reports

2008: 2/3 of Lindex suppliers are external BSCI audited

2009: Start building a new supplier/factory unit system

- **Environment:**

1994: Starts re "alarm" of chemical in cloths

1996: First environmental policy and goals sets

2003: Increase cooperation with the CoC

2006: New education for all staff (incl. CoC)

2008: Environmental requirements vertical suppliers

2009: Environmental audits vertical suppliers

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Environment

Where has Lindex the biggest environment impact? –In the supplier chain....



- Mapped all vertical suppliers
- Project together with KappAhl
- Pilot in Bangla
- Making an Environment “CoC”
- Set targets and limits
- Compliance auditors make the checking
- Stop list?
- Future? Org like BSCI?

- Environmental projects in India and Banglades

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Tuesday 7 December 2010

Sustainable fashion



Cotton: (organic, green, eco)

- Organic Exchange
- Better Cotton Initiative

Recycled polyester

**Recycled and organic
wool hemp.....**



Educations:

- Sustainable Fashion Academy

Start in the design process....



THE
SUSTAINABLE
FASHION
ACADEMY

Program Overview

Application

Partners & Sponsors

What People Are Saying

Additional Activities

Q&A 2008 Graduates

Acknowledgments

Contact

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Forgot password?



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A background image showing two footprints formed by water droplets on a light blue surface. The droplets are arranged to mimic the shape of a human footprint, with a large, elongated heel and several smaller, rounded toes. The lighting creates soft shadows and highlights on the droplets, giving them a three-dimensional appearance.

How the choice of material effects water consumption, energy consumption and carbon dioxide emissions.

-A streamlined life cycle assessment of two Lindex apparel products.

By: Maria Petersson

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The studied products



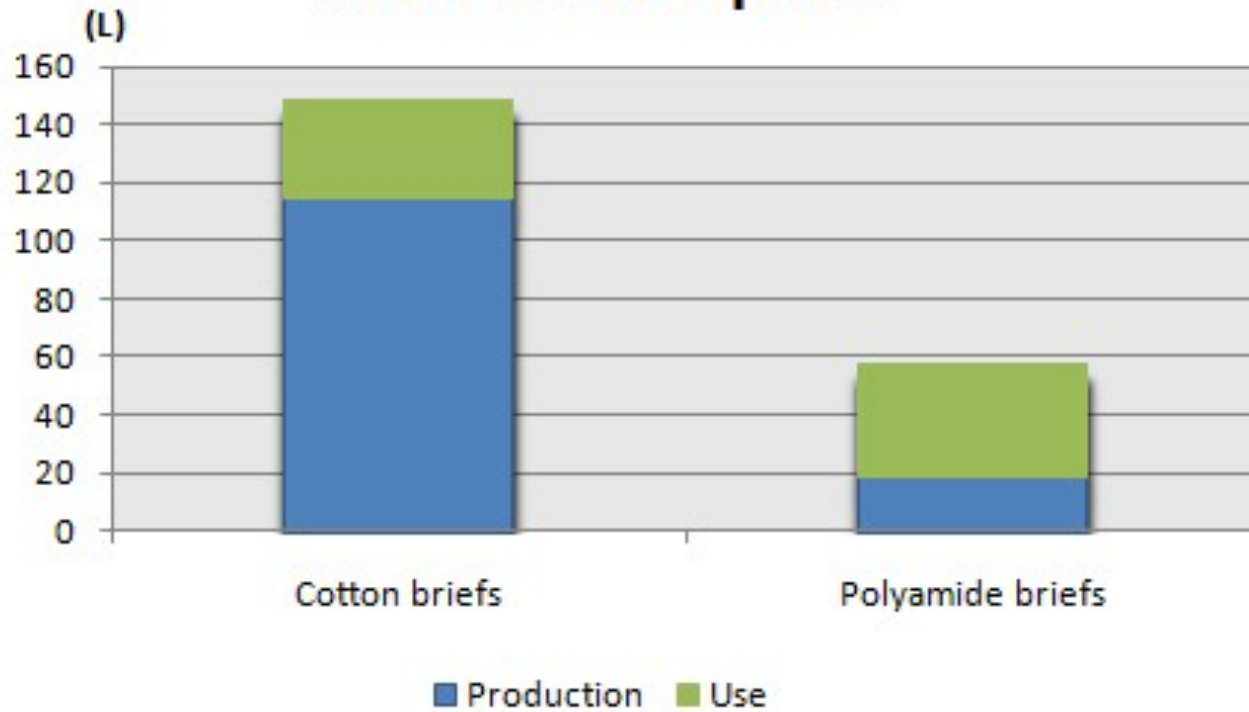
Material: 95% Cotton, 5% Elastane
Size: 36/38
Weight: 23 g



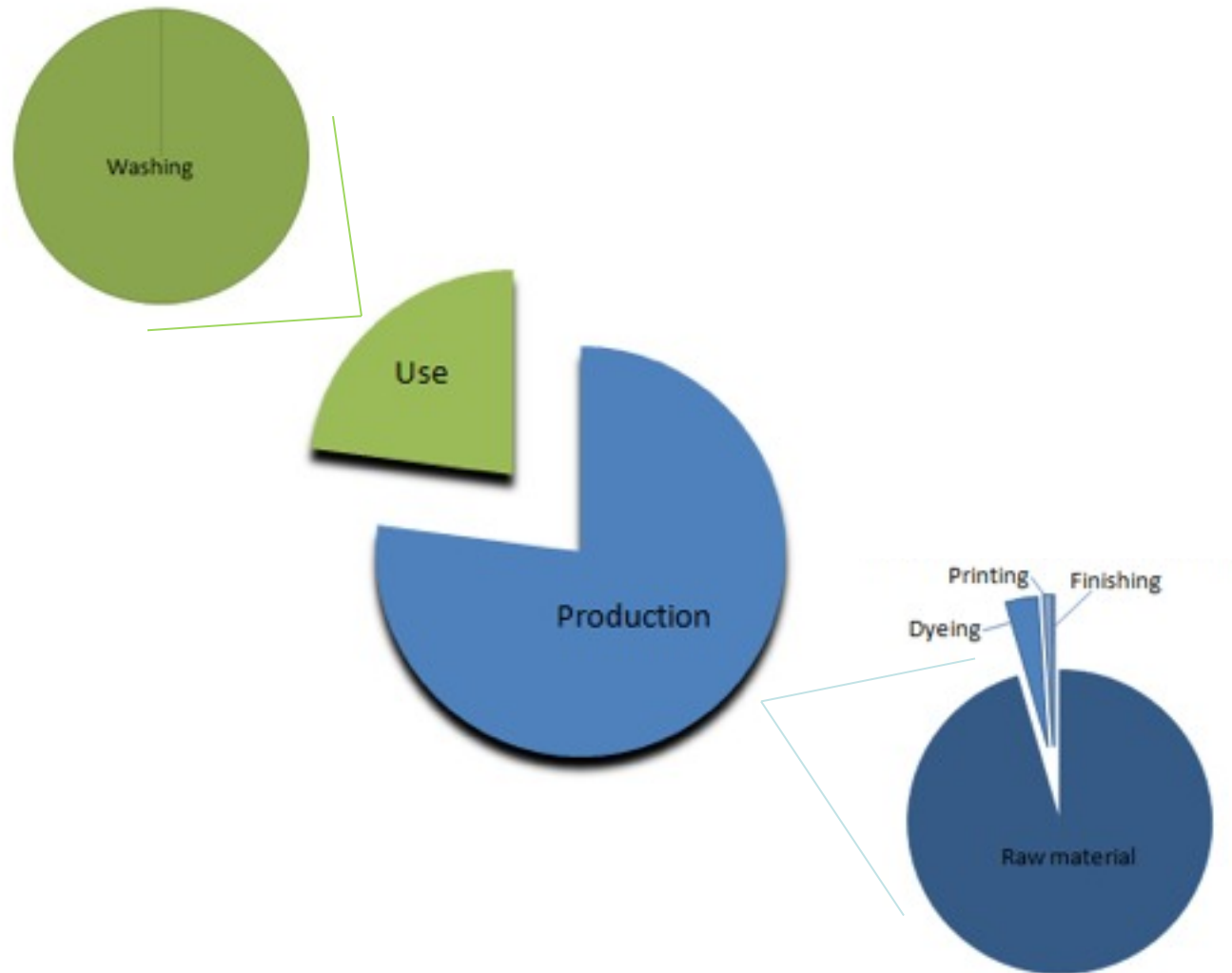
Material: 85% Polyamide, 15% Elastane
Size: 36/38
Weight: 33 g

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Water consumption



Water consumption. Cotton briefs.



Kund ansvar




- Kemptvätt?
- Vädra
- Ta bort fläcken
- Lägre vatten temperatur
- Inget sköljmedel
- Ingen torktumling
- Lappa, laga, second hand..

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BANGLADESH: Dhaka's dying rivers threaten residents



Photo: Contributor/IRIN 

Heavy pollution of the Balu River has turned its water into a thick black sludge

DHAKA, 13 July 2009 (IRIN) - Severe pollution is rendering the rivers around the capital, Dhaka, biologically dead, with specialists warning the situation is beyond rescuing.

"The rivers around Dhaka have too little oxygen for the survival of aquatic life," Umme Kulsum Navera, assistant professor of Water Resource Engineering (WRE) of [Bangladesh University of Engineering and Technology](#), told IRIN.

"The water is especially toxic during the dry seasons," he said.

While oxygen levels increase during the monsoons, they are still too low for a healthy, thriving aquatic environment.

According to research conducted by the WRE, some invertebrates and small organisms come to life in these rivers when water-flow increases at this time. But in the dry season, these life forms completely disappear in the four major rivers that encircle the city, including the Buriganga, Shitalakhya, Turag and Balu.

According to the Bangladesh Inland Water Transport Authorities (BIWTA), an average 300,000 people use the Sadarghat terminal on the Buriganga, one of the largest river ports in the world, each day.

Health hazard

In past decades, the changing nature of the river has forced many – particularly fishermen – to switch livelihoods as the Buriganga no longer holds any fish.

"From November through May, what flows through the river is anything but water, only a thick, stinky, black liquid. I haven't seen a fish or aquatic growth in the river in the past 20 years or so. In our childhood we saw hundreds of fishermen catching fish

and dolphins playing around in the Buriganga," Sheikh Abdur Rahim, 55, a local fruit trader and long-time resident of the Sadarghat area said, a fact echoed by other residents.

Even the slightest physical contact with the water, which could be described as nothing more than raw sewage, is potentially hazardous, say health experts.

"Most of the boatmen around the Buriganga have several types of skin disease. The poisonous water is responsible as there are major toxic elements in the water, from irritants to carcinogens," Abdal Miah, a



Photo: Manoocher Deghati/IRIN 

Canoes act as taxis to ferry people across the polluted Buriganga River